

**FMS**

# DAILY REPORT

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RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS U.S. MX DEPLOYMENT PLAN

HK251440 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 82 p 6

[ "Newsletter from America" by Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "A Look at the U.S.-Soviet Disarmament Talks From the MX Missile Deployment Plan" ]

[Text] Nuclear disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union are now underway in Geneva. The United States has revealed that it will propose to the Soviet Union a new scheme on arms control. President Reagan delivered a television speech on 22 November, putting forth the new U.S. plan of defense deployment of MX missiles on land. This development shows that although a subtle situation in U.S.-Soviet relations has emerged at present, neither superpower will slow down its pace in strengthening its own forces and weakening each other's superiority.

As reported, the MX missile is a new type of extraordinarily powerful intercontinental missile with a high percentage of accuracy. According to its design specifications, this missile can carry 10 nuclear warheads. In recent years, the Soviet Union has surpassed the United States in intercontinental missile armaments both in terms of quantity and payload and is catching up with its rival in terms of the quality of its missiles. The United States holds that its existing 1,000 or more Minuteman and Hercules missiles are already obsolete and can easily be destroyed by the Soviet Union in its first nuclear strike. Therefore, the United States has planned for a long time to deploy MX missiles to offset Soviet superiority. However, disputes in the last few years over how to deploy these missiles have yet to be settled. The last tentative plan of the Carter administration was to deploy 200 MX missiles together with a number of fake missiles, both of which were constantly to be moved between 4,600 underground blindages in the valleys of Nevada and Utah so that the Soviet Union could not aim at all the targets. This plan, which had many problems, could provide only uncertain reliability at tremendous expense. Therefore, it was opposed by many people. In his election campaign, Reagan criticized this plan as "absurd and ridiculous." After he assumed the presidency, his military experts put forth many different proposals. As a result of the disputes lasting more than a year, the Pentagon adopted a so-called "dense pack" deployment scheme, in which 100 MX missiles will be concentrated in a series of "extra-strong" underground launch silos built in the mountainous area of west Wyoming, with the launching silos 500-600 meters apart from one another and the total area of the deployment zone about 52 square kilometers. As reported, with such a deployment plan, only a small number of MX missiles will be destroyed even if Soviet missiles hit the deployment zone. The radiation produced by the explosion of the first invading nuclear bomb would detonate other Soviet missiles which follow, thus preventing the rest of the MX missiles from being destroyed. Consequently the United States would be able to preserve its nuclear retaliatory force. Having adopted this scheme, Reagan declared that if Congress approved this scheme, the first 10 MX missiles would be deployed in 1986, and the deployment of a total of 100 MX missiles would be completed by 1989.

Just like the scheme selected by the preceding administration, the "dense pack" scheme adopted by the Reagan administration has also been criticized by some people as "absurd and ridiculous." Some people point out that since the explosion of the first invading Soviet nuclear bomb would make other following Soviet nuclear bombs "destroy themselves," it can also prevent MX missiles from being deployed.

Some people hold that if one of the Soviet nuclear bombs explodes in the deployment zone, the collapse of those fragments of concrete which weigh tons may detonate a certain MX missile warhead underground and thus destroy all 100 MX missiles. Some others predict that the Soviet Union, by improving its nuclear weapons in such a way that the warheads will explode underground, will be able to destroy all densely deployed MX missiles with just one warhead. Even officials concerned at the Pentagon cannot deny such a possibility but argue that with the "dense pack" deployment scheme they can ensure the safety of U.S. land-based intercontinental missiles within at least 10 years. In refuting this argument, the opposition points out that -- according to official sources -- the expense for deploying these missiles is estimated at \$26.4 billion, the installation of the antiballistic missile system in the neighborhood of the deployment zone would cost about \$10 billion and the construction of a number of false launch silos would cost another \$2-3 billion. Since under present conditions the United States is facing tremendous deficits, it seems more economical to install an anti-ballistic missile system in the existing Minuteman missile base as a means to prevent the enemy's assault than to spend \$40 billion in deploying the MX missile system whose reliability is uncertain. By the way, the United States surely has a second nuclear strike force since it already owns nuclear submarines.

To be sure, both those for and against the MX system can only argue on the basis of theoretical hypotheses and can hardly reach a definite conclusion because it seems that no experiment has been devised so far to test the result of an attack against a deployment of MX missiles. However, this proposal by Reagan still shows a certain intention of the United States toward the current disarmament talks or even the whole sphere of U.S.-Soviet relations.

For the Reagan administration, strengthening the U.S. position in the U.S.-Soviet balance of nuclear power is one of its most important goals.

Reagan holds that the Salt II treaty concluded between the Carter administration and the Soviet Union is unfavorable to the United States. He discourages Congress from approving this treaty because it has "fatal flaws". After resuming nuclear disarmament talks with the Russians, he purposely proposed restrictions on nuclear warheads and payloads to deprive the Soviet Union of its superiority and speeded up the rearmament program at home. The deployment of MX missiles is an exact and important step in the U.S. efforts to strengthen its military forces.

In his television speech, Reagan cited on the one hand a series of graphs and charts to demonstrate the inferior position of the United States in the U.S.-Soviet balance of nuclear power and to emphasize the importance of the deployment of MX missiles in preventing war and pushing ahead disarmament talks. On the other hand, in affirming the Soviet Union's serious attitude toward the talks, he voiced the expectation that the talks would result in an agreement. American newspapers pointed out that Reagan's purpose was to send a signal to the new Soviet leaders as well as some people at home and in West Europe, assuring them that he was willing to improve U.S.-Soviet relations. In the meantime, he tried to avoid such an overwhelming reconciliatory atmosphere that the U.S. efforts to strengthen its military force would be spoiled. He also hoped that the United States decision to deploy intercontinental missiles would help to remove the obstacles it was facing in deploying medium-range missiles in Europe so that the United States would be in a favorable position in the disarmament talks.

TASS TERMS MX DEPLOYMENT DECISION 'DANGEROUS'

0W251228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1102 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 24 (XINHUA) -- The official Soviet news agency TASS has issued commentaries in the past two days, describing U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to deploy 100 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles as a "dangerous decision".

TASS said that the decision represented a "new dangerous step" along the path of stepping up the strategic weapons race and preparing for a nuclear war. It was aimed at "upsetting the rough strategic parity between the USSR and the USA and ensuring military superiority over the Soviet Union."

The Soviet agency asserted that the U.S. has advantages in the total number of nuclear charges of strategic forces provided with delivery vehicles, in the number of strategic bombers and the number of nuclear charges carried by them. These advantages alone, not to mention other ones, "more than make up for the Soviet Union's certain superiority in the number of intercontinental ballistic missile launch silos," it added.

Upholding the new deployment plan, U.S. President Reagan had stressed that it was not only crucial to U.S. security but would also prove helpful to negotiating an arms control agreement with the Soviets. "In virtually every measure of military power the Soviet Union enjoys a decided advantage," and it is engaged in a relentless military build-up, Reagan said.

The charges and counter-charges between Moscow and Washington have cast new dark shadows on the S.T.A.R.T. talks which reopened in early October but have made little progress because each of the two wants to maintain its own nuclear superiority.

#### U.S. ARMY: PERSHING TEST RESULT UNSATISFACTORY

OW241146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 23 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Army announced today that the Pershing-2 missile "did not achieve the desired accuracy" in its latest test carried out on November 19. It was the third test the U.S. Army made in a month.

The Pershing-2 has a range of 1,100 miles, more than twice that of the Pershing-1, and is 10 times more accurate. It could carry a smaller nuclear warhead.

Under a NATO agreement in December 1979, 108 Pershing-2s are to be deployed in West Germany beginning December 1983 to counter some 300 Soviet SS20 missiles based in Soviet European territories.

To meet the NATO deployment deadline, the Pershing-2 is on a hurry-up schedule of 18 flight tests. But so far few satisfactory results have been yielded. Its first test in July ended in failure when it was exploded 17 seconds after launching. On November 4, the second test was halted by onboard batteries' failure. A test scheduled on November 12 was postponed due to discovery of bad electrical components in the guidance system.

The United States Government has given high priority to the Pershing-2 project. The U.S. Army was reported to have committed more than 600 million dollars in advanced production funds for the missile.

#### BEIJING VIEWS U.S. DECISION ON PIPELINE SANCTIONS

OW240859 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 17 Nov 82

["Review" program: "Why the United States Made Concessions to Western Europe on the Issue of Implementing Embargoes on Exporting Oil and Gas Equipment to the USSR"]

[Text] On 13 November U.S. President Reagan announced in a radio address that the United States and its Western European allies had reached an important agreement on the

issue of their economic relations with the Soviet Union, and, consequently, he had decided to lift U.S. sanctions against Western European companies supplying oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union.

As reported, the agreement reached with Western countries -- about which Reagan spoke -- chiefly means many measures limiting the granting of favorable credits to the Soviet Union and the transfer of the newest technology, as well as the question of studying measures to avoid dependence on Soviet energy resources.

If one compares this agreement with the position the seven leading Western industrial countries expressed in July 1982 in the Versailles declaration, then it is not difficult to see that the United States has wasted the attempt to lift sanctions in exchange for large concessions from Western Europe on trade with the Soviet Union and that the promise made by Western Europe was not contained in the Versailles declaration. Therefore, the agreement between the United States and Western European countries essentially signifies a U.S. concession to Western Europe.

People still remember that Reagan forbade U.S. companies to export oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union after the establishment of martial law in Poland in December 1981. On 18 June 1982, he also announced that he was prepared to extend this order to affiliates of U.S. companies in Western Europe and West European companies using U.S. patents for the production of oil and gas equipment. The Reagan government's position regarding European states selling oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union was quite a rigid one. It imposed sanctions on a number of French, UK and West German companies and announced more than once that it would not abandon its position.

However, events have shown that the U.S. sanctions did not frustrate the agreement between Western Europe and the Soviet Union on constructing a pipeline. On the contrary, it inflicted economic losses on the United States and Europe and aroused the greatest indignation of Western European allies. However, how does one explain U.S. President Reagan's announcement on the lifting of sanctions? There can only be one explanation: This practice is unrealizable. First and foremost, it was unpopular within the United States. The economic sanctions implemented by the Reagan government against the Soviet Union inflicted an enormous disaster on the United States itself. Companies in industrial states with an enormous number of unemployed, particularly a company in Illinois, lost the opportunity to conclude a contract for \$90 million. Western public opinion believes that these sanctions inflicted an even larger disaster on U.S. industrial circles than on Europeans.

Moreover, it was also very important that a deep rift appeared in the Western alliance as a result of the sanctions of the Reagan government. West European countries, particularly France, received the U.S. decision with indignation. Completely ignoring this Reagan government decision, they continued to supply oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union. This forced the United States to realize that Western European countries are no longer obedient partners, but allies, that their striving for self-dependence and independence are becoming stronger and that the taking of unilateral actions without consulting them and ever interfering in their internal affairs can only lead to injuring the Western alliance.

Under such difficult circumstances, the Reagan government had to find a compromise in order to set U.S.-European relations into motion and to mollify opposition in the country. This is one of the main reasons the U.S. Government, not having achieved its projected aims, revoked the decision on implementing the embargo on importing oil and gas equipment into the Soviet Union.

AFP: SPOKESMAN URGES IMPROVED SOVIET TIES

OW251124 Hong Kong AFP in English 1104 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 25 (AFP) -- China today urged the new Soviet leadership to "make new efforts" to clear obstacles standing in the way of an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations.

Commenting on new Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov's call for improved bilateral ties, a Chinese official spokesman said "We hope to see the new Soviet leadership make new efforts in eliminating the obstacles hindering the normalization of relations between the two countries.

There are three obstacles from Beijing's point of view. They are the deployment of Soviet troops along the two countries' common border, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Moscow's support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

Last month China and the Soviet Union had a first round of exploratory talks on their relations. These talks are to be continued alternately in Beijing and Moscow.

In his recent speech to the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, Mr. Andropov said his predecessor Leonid Brezhnev had made an appeal for improved Sino-Soviet relations and he added "We attach great importance to a positive response by the Chinese party."

In recent weeks, China has made a number of gestures to the Soviet Union notably by sending then foreign minister Huang Hua to Moscow for Mr. Brezhnev's funeral.

Mr. Huang took what observers saw as the most conciliatory stand taken by China towards Moscow since the rift between the two communist giants in the early 1960's. It is not the first time China has called on the new Soviet leadership for "new gestures" to remove the obstacles to a normalization of relations. Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping made a similar call even before Mr. Andropov's speech.

The Chinese spokesman today also confirmed that Soviet Defense Minister Dimitriy Ustinov had sent a message of congratulations to his newly appointed Chinese counterpart, Zhang Aiping. He did not, however, give any indication of the contents of the message.

Observers said the mere fact it had been sent at all constituted another sign of Moscow's desire to continue its overtures toward Beijing.

YOMIURI CITES USSR, PRC COMMENTS ON BORDER TALKS

OW251351 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition

[By Moscow bureau]

[Text] 24 Nov -- Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, speaking at the 24 November session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, intimated that an agreement had been reached on resuming contacts between the Soviet Union and China over their border issue. This is presumed to signify resumption of the Sino-Soviet border negotiations which have been suspended since 1978. Since the border issue has been the crux of the Sino-Soviet confrontation, it is believed that it would be difficult to reach an agreement all of a sudden on specific details even if the border negotiations should be resumed.

However, it is possible that as a result of this the ongoing moves to normalize bilateral relations might make further progress.

Commenting on this, a Chinese source here said: "No precise agreement has been reached on resuming the so-called border negotiations. However, if it is true that the Soviet side has said that, I think it is referring to the various contacts made in many border areas. It is possible that border negotiations might be resumed sooner or later."

#### ANDROPOV ELECTED TO PRESIDIUM OF SUPREME SOVIET

OW250117 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1235 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow 23 Nov (XINHUA) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet held a regular meeting on 23 November at which Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The president of the Presidium will be elected shortly. The meeting discussed the economic plan and state budget for next year.

In his report to the meeting, Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee, said: The national income of the Soviet Union this year is expected to reach 460 billion rubles, an increase of 2 percent over that of last year. This shows that the original plan, which calls for an increase of 3 percent, has not been fulfilled.

Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, said in his report: In the state budget for next year, revenues will be 354 billion rubles while expenditures will be 353.8 billion rubles. He announced that Soviet military expenditures for the next year will be 17.05 billion rubles, equivalent to 4.8 percent of the total expenditures in the national budget.

#### USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION CLOSES 24 NOV

OW250824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 24 (XINHUA) -- The two-day meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR closed in the Kremlin today.

At the meeting, Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Stepan A. Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and Nikolay G. Basov, chairman of the "Znanie" (Knowledge) Society of the USSR, were elected members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Newly elected Politburo member Geydar A. Aliyev was appointed first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. Tangiz Menteshashvili was elected secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to replace the late Mikhail Georgadze.

Nikolay K. Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee, delivered a report at the meeting on the economic plan for 1983.

The meeting discussed and approved the economic plan and the state budget. A law on the state frontier of the USSR was also approved.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON PREMIER SON SANN'S VISIT

## Son Sann Press Conference

HK250108 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 25 Nov 82 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Son Sann, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, said at a press conference held in Beijing yesterday that the coalition government would ceaselessly fight Vietnamese invasion forces until the country's independence and territorial integrity had been restored. He said the 200,000 invaders, backed by the Soviet Union, had been trying desperately to kill off the Khmer identity and Khmer soul. They wished to transform Kampuchea into a southwestern province of Indochina under Hanoi's rule, but they had met stiff resistance.

He warned that the Vietnamese forces were preparing a new offensive and they had restored to the use of chemical weapons. It was necessary to increase guerrilla activities everywhere in Kampuchea, he said.

"I was warmly received in China, the conversation between General Secretary Hu Yaobang and us today was very inspiring," Son Sann said.

He said "Vietnam's attempt to disrupt the unity of the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea is futile. The only way to solve the Kampuchean issue is for the Vietnamese to withdraw and let the Kampuchean people solve their own problems. Vietnam must follow the United Nations resolution on the Kampuchean issue." He appealed to all countries and peace-loving people to provide aid for the national liberation of Kampuchea.

## Zhao Ziyang 21 Nov Speech

BK241528 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Chinese State Council, gave a banquet in Beijing on 21 November to welcome Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], and his party. Zhao Ziyang and Son Sann gave speeches. Zhao Ziyang said: [begin Zhao Ziyang recording in Mandarin fading into translation]

Your Esteemed Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann, esteemed distinguished Kampuchean guests, dear friends and comrades: His Excellency Son Sann is an old friend of the Chinese people. Today I am very happy to offer a warm welcome, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK, who is on a friendship visit to China. As a patriot, His Excellency Son Sann has for years joined in the struggle to resist the Vietnamese aggressors and defend the national independence and the cause of the fatherland's liberation. In July this year his excellency signed with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and His Excellency Khieu Samphan a statement on the formation of the CGDK, thus making new contributions to uniting all the patriotic forces in Kampuchea to resist the Vietnamese aggressors. The formation of the CGDK reflects the desire of the Kampuchean people and conforms to their interests. It also accords with the common aspiration of all justice-upholding countries in the world. It marks a new stage of the Kampuchean people's efforts to strengthen their unity, resist the Vietnamese aggressors and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

Since the formation of the CGDK, its three principal leaders have carried out active diplomatic activities, extended the influence of the coalition government and won wider sympathy and support. The 37th UN General Assembly supported Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat at the United Nations by an overwhelming majority.

It also adopted a resolution demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea, thus once again frustrating the Soviet-Vietnamese schemes. All these are of great significance to the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region. The Chinese Government and people sincerely express their great joy over and warm welcome to all the delightful victories scored since the formation of the CGDK.

For more than 3 years the Vietnamese authorities, backed by the Soviet Union, have tried to annex Kampuchea by armed strength. Out of their evil aim to forever occupy Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have sent 200,000 troops to invade Kampuchea, destroy the Kampuchean territory and sovereignty at will and barbarously and cruelly suppress and massacre the Kampuchean forces and patriotic people. But Vietnam's dream of wiping out Kampuchea was smashed by the resistance of the valiant Kampuchean armed forces and people. The Vietnamese aggressors are now bogged down in a quagmire. The Vietnamese authorities have yet to change their policy of aggression and expansion. They continue to refuse to carry out the UN resolution and pull their troops out of Kampuchea. They are preparing for a new operation on the Kampuchea battlefield. Furthermore, the Vietnamese authorities have employed various intrigues to sow dissension among the various Kampuchea patriotic forces in an attempt to obstruct and undermine their coalition. It is correct for Prime Minister Son Sann to say that closing our ranks is our answer.

We believe that if the patriotic forces, under the CGDK leadership, strengthen their unity and persist in the struggle, they will realize the sacred aspiration of the Kampuchean nation in liberating their fatherland from the iron yoke of the Vietnamese aggressors.

Justice is on the side of the Kampuchean people. All the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples in the world are siding with the Kampuchean people. Final victory certainly belongs to the heroic Kampuchean people.

Now, I would like to propose a toast to the new, continuous victories of the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, [applause] to the national unity and coalition of the Kampuchean patriotic forces, [applause] to the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples, to the health of His Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann, to the health of all the distinguished Kampuchean guests, to the health of all friends and comrades present here. [end recording]

#### Son Sann Speech

In his speech Son Sann said: [begin Sonn Sann recording in French fading into translation]

Esteemed Excellency Mr Premier, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: The great, friendly people of China and their outstanding leaders have always given active support to the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Today I have the great honor and pleasure to come to the PRC in order to express my respect and salutations to them.

At present the Khmer people are following the example set by the great, friendly people of China by waging a heroic struggle to beat back the Vietnamese aggressors. Before 1975 Vietnam had friendly relations with Democratic Kampuchea. However, almost 4 years ago, that is, at the end of 1978, Vietnam sent its army to launch a large-scale, gross intervention against Kampuchea, invading and occupying it. At the beginning of 1979, Vietnam installed a puppet regime in Phnom Penh and forcibly formulated a so-called 25-year treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation in order to impose its colonialist yoke on Kampuchea for 25 years.

In order to realize this goal, Vietnam has increased the number of its occupation troops from 100,000 to 200,000 and sent thousands of North Vietnamese cadres to control with force of arms at all levels, from top to grass-roots levels, of Kampuchea's administrative organs under its control. After that the Hanoi leaders sponsored rigged elections in Kampuchea in an attempt to legalize their occupation and keep the weak Heng Samrin regime alive. As you know, the Vietnamese occupation troops have carried out their barbarous suppression, expansion and annexation activities in Kampuchea. It is known to all that Vietnam's ambition has been to create an Indochina federation under its control since time immemorial. At each stage of the Kampuchean history, Vietnam has tried to cause trouble and to intervene. All peace-loving and justice-holding countries and peoples in the world, particularly the great, friendly people of China, have clearly seen all these Vietnamese activities. At present, Vietnam has tried to eliminate the Kampuchean entity and soul. It has turned our country into one of its provinces in the southwestern part of Indochina. In history it was said that Vietnam had helped to liberate the neighboring countries. In reality, the independent Champa Islamic state that existed before the 13th century lost its name completely. More recently the Khmer territory in Kampuchea Kraom, or Cochin China, was probably annexed at the end of last century. The so-called Vietnamese liberation of Kampuchea was planned dozens of years ago. The Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea have committed all kinds of dishonest activities. This is why our compatriots were compelled to desert their homes, farms and property and fled to the Kampuchean - Thai border to escape massacre. The two goals of the Vietnamese occupation troops are to send the Vietnamese nationals to settle with the Kampuchean people in Kampuchea and to make neighboring Thailand unstable. They have intentionally obstructed the aid distribution and humanitarian relief in order to prevent humanitarian aid from timely reaching the hands of the Kampuchean people, who are suffering from hunger, in order to send this humanitarian aid to Vietnam for their own benefit. Aside from using all kinds of pretexts to bleed our people white, they have arrested and detained tens of thousands of our compatriots, accusing them of launching counterrevolutionary activities. This is in an attempt to wipe out the struggle and efforts to oppose the occupation troops in our country.

Since Vietnam is a member of the United Nations, its invasion and occupation of Kampuchea constitute a flagrant violation of the UN Charter, and this causes untold misery for the innocent, patriotic Kampuchean people. During the past 4 years Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea has created an increasingly intense and unstable situation in this region, causing well-known adverse consequences. As for the Soviet Union, it has done its utmost to strengthen its strategic position in Southeast Asia by having access to the naval bases in Cam Ranh, Danang and Ream and providing more and more military, financial and other aid to Vietnam. The Soviet Union stands by the side of Vietnam in the Kampuchean conflict. It has constantly launched direct activities. If this is allowed to go on without obstruction, all the Soviet activities will be realized in the long run.

For the past 4 years, that is, in 1979, 1980, 1981 nad on 28 October 1982, the UN General Assembly adopted four resolutions demanding in particular the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and respect for Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination.

Likewise, in July 1981 the International Conference on Kampuchea, which was attended by delegates from over 90 countries and the parties concerned, unanimously adopted a communique and a resolution recalling the spirit of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly. This conference called for negotiations to be held in order to ensure a cease-fire and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea, the implementation of measures to safeguard order and peace in Kampuchea and the holding of a free election under the UN supervision to enable the Kampuchean people fully to exercise their right to self-determination, free from any interference.

Vietnam is a UN member and has been deeply involved in the Kampuchean conflicts. If Vietnam really wants peace and stability to be restored in this region, it will certainly be able to find some beneficial factors to enable it to honorably attend the International Conference on Kampuchea to be held in accordance with the announcement and current resolution of the UN General Assembly.

The countries that concern themselves with safeguarding regional and world peace and stability, the ASEAN nations in particular, have made unremitting efforts to work out a peaceful and fair political solution to the Kampuchean issue. Thus, if Vietnam is willing to respect and comply with the UN resolutions by consenting to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and, through this, shows its willingness to find peaceful solution to the Kampuchean people's tragedy caused by the unjust occupation of their country by the Vietnamese troops, the following point cannot be ruled out, that is, negotiations with Vietnam might be considered and possibly carried out.

Being aware of their noble mission for Kampuchea's liberation, the three resistance forces of Kampuchea unanimously approved the statement establishing the present CGDK on 22 June 1982. The official establishment of the coalition government was announced on Kampuchean territory on 9 July 1982.

As prime minister of the CGDK, I declare that the three parties that form the coalition government pledge to resolutely mobilize all their forces to wage struggles in political, diplomatic and other fields so as to fully restore Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. To lead an effective struggle for the liberation of the Khmer people, we are determined to take all necessary actions to maintain and develop the mutual knowledge, trust and understanding among the various parties of the coalition government and to realize the national harmony on the basis of respecting each other's obligations and acknowledged and agreed principles. In the face of the subversive activities of the insidious enemies of the Kampuchean state and people, we shall make every possible effort to safeguard the prestige of our coalition government at home and abroad.

We call on all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples, first of all the great, friendly people of China, to give all forms of urgent aid to the Kampuchean combatants who are fighting for national liberation. The Kampuchean combatants who are struggling for national liberation are determined to fight more vigorously and fearlessly against the Vietnamese aggressors until final victory and the fatherland is totally liberated. We are convinced that the great, friendly people of China will respond to our appeal because we still remember the wise remark made by the late Excellency Zhou Enlai during his first official visit to Kampuchea following the end of the Bandung Conference in 1958 that China would not implement the policy of big-nation chauvinism. This outstanding remark greatly impressed us. As time has passed, I have become increasingly impressed by the significance and profound influence of this remark.

The attitude and activities of the PRC's high-ranking leaders are always forever. I would like to express my salutations to them for all these noble deeds. In all negotiations with the Soviet Union, the PRC has not forgotten to mention the Kampuchean and Afghan issues. The peoples of these two countries are all suffering from the oppression and domination yoke of hegemonism, that is, present-day colonialism. The Kampuchean people know that the PRC's support for them in all fields is resolute and unwavering support. The Kampuchean people and I would like to express our salutations to the PRC's high-ranking leaders for their noble attitude, that is, they always keep their promise. His Excellency Deng Xiaoping has stated that China will give similar aid to the Kampuchean combatants who are fighting against Vietnam's aggression and for national liberation. I can testify and confirm that concrete actions have been made since this statement. China has really given political and diplomatic support and military and other aid to the Kampuchean combatants fighting against the Vietnamese occupation troops. The resistance combatants of Kampuchea are now rallying in the CGDK.

The great, friendly people of China have given continued and active support to the historic, decisive struggle waged by the Kampuchean people for national liberation. The Kampuchean people will forever remember this support. When we drive all the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea and win final liberation, we shall build Kampuchea into a truly independent, neutral and nonaligned country with no foreign military bases on our territory. There will truly be democracy and the Kampuchean people will enjoy peace, freedom, fundamental human rights, fundamental rights as citizens and a just and honorable life in our society. In the future, Kampuchea will become a country which cordially and warmly welcomes its guests, loves peace and enjoys happiness. To defend peace and freedom and to safeguard stability and progress, Kampuchea will pursue a policy of harmonious and peaceful coexistence and cooperate sincerely with all countries near or far.

Your Excellency Mr Premier, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to express, on behalf of the Kampuchean people, the solemn sentiments of gratitude to the great, friendly people of China for their active and constant support for the Kampuchean people's struggle for national liberation. On behalf of the Kampuchean people and in my own name, I would like to extend sincere wishes to the PRC for its prosperity, glory and powerful strength.

Long live the PRC, long live the friendship between the great, friendly Chinese people and the Kampuchean people, long live the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people will win. [end recording]

Zhao Ziyang Sees Son Sann Off

OW242158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, left here this morning for Kunming, with Han Nianlong, adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Prior to Son Sann's departure, Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the guesthouse to bid him farewell.

Son Sann thanked the Chinese Government for the reception accorded him during his stay in Beijing.

Zhao Ziyang said Son Sann repeatedly told him he would continue the unity of the coalition government and the resistance to the Vietnamese aggressors. "We highly appreciate this position," he said.

The Chinese premier said "To persist in unity and resistance to the Vietnamese aggressors is of prime importance and serves the fundamental interests of the Kampuchean people. It is also of key importance to the development of the situation in Kampuchea."

Son Sann was seen off at the guesthouse and airport by Pech Cheang, ambassador to China of Democratic Kampuchea.

Son Sann was met at the Kunming airport by Meng Qi, vice-governor of Yunnan Province, Zhu Kui, mayor of Kunming, and other local leaders.

In the evening, the guests attended a banquet hosted by the provincial government.

The guests visited the Yunnan Institute for Nationalities this afternoon.

#### Son Sann Leaves Kunming

OW261320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, concluded his visit to China and left Kunming this morning for home via Guangzhou.

Son Sann and his party were seen off at Kunming airport by Meng Qi, vice-governor of Yunnan Province.

Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accompanied the guests to Guangzhou and saw them off at Guangzhou airport with Liang Weilin, vice-governor of Guangdong Province.

During their short stay in Guangzhou, the guests were given a luncheon by the Guangdong Provincial Government.

#### PENG CHONG, NPC DELEGATION VISIT SOUTHEAST ASIA

##### Report on Thailand Visit

HK260339 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 82 p 6

[("Newsletter From Thailand" by Wang Rongjiu [3769 2837 0036] and Yang Yun [2799 5028]: "Kinsmen Are Getting Closer and Closer -- on NPC Delegation Visit to Bangkok")]

[Text] In November in Beijing the earth is covered with frost, but in Bangkok there is a blazing sun overhead and green vegetation everywhere. The NPC delegation led by Peng Chong, vice chairman of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, arrived in Bangkok in the afternoon of 12 November. Boonteng Thongsawasdi, speaker of the House of Representatives, and many other Thai friends went to the airport to greet the delegation. That night Harin Hongsakul, president of the Senate, held a banquet in the Senate Club to welcome the delegation. President Harin and Vice Chairman Peng Chong made warm addresses at the banquet. They unanimously held that developing friendly Sino-Thai relations is in keeping with the common interests of the people of the two countries and, in addition, helps to uphold peace in the region and the world. They stressed that the Kampuchea issue is the root of the turbulent situation in this region. Only when the Kampuchea issue is settled can there be genuine peace in Southeast Asia. On the eve of his visit to China, Prem Tinsulanon, the Thai prime minister, met and entertained Vice Chairman Peng Chong and the entire delegation at a banquet in his residence. Prime Minister Prem said: "The friendship between China and Thailand will continue to be strengthened. The vice chairman's visit improves relations."

Wherever the delegation went it was warmly welcomed and entertained. In Lampang in northern Thailand, the members were entertained at a "kangdu" [1660 4648] banquet. The "kangdu" is a traditional supper with a strong local flavor. People in northern Thailand use it to entertain guests from afar. With floral leis around their necks, members of the delegation sat on the floor and tasted typical local dishes. At the banquet, the mayor of Lampang invited Vice Chairman Peng Chong to dance the Thai dance "Nanwang" [0589 2489] with him. The gaiety of the banquet reached its climax when members of delegation danced with their Thai friends to the joyous and relaxed melody.

The visit to the Floating Market enabled the NPC delegation to gain a more profound understanding of the life of the Thai people. That morning, Peng Chong and other members of the delegation were driven in a car to Dannushadao [0030 0505 3097 6670] County in Rat Buri which is 80 kilometers away from Bangkok. The place is situated in the Mae Klong River valley. There is a criss-cross network of 270 streams of different sizes and water communication lines extend in all directions; natural conditions are favorable for the Floating Market. Every morning -- with straw hats on their heads -- peasants from different places row their boats which are full of bananas, coconuts, mandarin oranges, fresh kidney beans, white gourds, persimmons and so on to the Floating Market. The Floating Market bustles with noise and excitement. The arrival of the delegation enhanced the excitement there. A handicraft merchant presented a sword with both hands to Vice Chairman Peng Chong and said: "According to Thai custom, sharp weapons are normally not given to people as gifts. Thus, one who receives a sharp weapon should give 1 baht in return to show that he has 'bought' the weapon." Vice Chairman Peng Chong immediately gave him 2 baht, smiled and said: "According to Chinese custom, fortunes never come singly, so I 'buy' your sword with 2 baht." All their Thai friends laughed. A lady shopkeeper waited, with handicrafts in her hands, on the jetty which the delegation would pass. She told the reporter that: "I give these things to the Chinese people as gifts of my own accord. They are not worth much, but they are a token of our regard. Two days ago, I heard that the NPC delegation would come to Thailand. I was extremely happy. Our prime minister is visiting China now. It is nice to have frequent contacts." Talking about this visit Comrade Lin Liyun, one of the delegates, said: "We felt that we were in our own homes." This is what all the delegates wanted to say.

The beautiful scenery, the hard-working people, the hospitable hosts and the friendly relationship have provided the delegation with sweet memories. In the afternoon of 19 November, the vice chairman and the delegation left Bangkok to visit Malaysia and the Philippines. When the delegation members spoke parting words to their host who had come to see them off, they promised that there would be frequent contacts between the people of the two countries. At that moment, one could not help being reminded of what President Harin said at the return banquet: "Our senate has been entertaining many delegations. However, we do not treat your excellency, Mr Peng Chong, as our guest; we treat you as our kinsman."

#### Meet Malaysia's Musa Hitam

OW250107 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, November 24 (XINHUA) -- The Malaysian Government appreciated the close cooperation between Malaysia and China on the Kampuchean issue.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs Musa Hitam made the statement when Peng Chong, head of the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress, called on him this afternoon.

"Malaysia is happy to see that China is always sympathetic with and supporting the stands and positions of Malaysia and ASEAN in their opposition to the aggression of Kampuchea by Vietnam in many international forums," he said.

He also said: "China joins the ASEAN countries in denouncing Vietnam . . . the destruction of Kampuchean cultural heritage. China always supports the principle of sovereignty, independence and self-determination of Kampuchea."

The deputy prime minister said that he believed China's support will continue.

Peng Chong reiterated China's firm and consistent stand on the Kampuchean issue. He said: "The Chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against Vietnamese aggression until the final victory."

Peng believed that the Kampuchean people, with the support of peace-loving peoples including peoples of ASEAN, will surely defeat the Vietnamese aggressors.

#### Host Banquet in Kuala Lumpur

OW250441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Datuk Mohamed Zahir Ismail, speaker of the Malaysian House of Representatives, stressed today that the visit of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation here had promoted the good relations between the two countries.

Speaking at a farewell banquet given by Peng Chong, head of the visiting Chinese NPC delegation, Ismail said: "We have exchanged views on questions of mutual concern and this is beneficial to both of us." He also expressed the hope that bilateral trade would be further expanded.

Peng Chong in his farewell speech stressed that the steady increase of exchanges and contacts between the two countries and consistent [word indistinct] on of mutual understanding and trust [word indistinct] very important to the development of national economy of both countries as well as to the maintenance of peace in Southeast Asia and the Asian and Pacific region.

Peng Chong called on the president of the Senate, Tan Sri Datuk Ismail Khan, this morning. Ismail Khan expressed the belief that the relations between Malaysia and China are very important to the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the Pacific region." [Words indistinct] the Malaysian government thinks it important to develop relations with China," he added. The Malaysian Senate president accepted China's NPC Standing Committee's invitation to visit China.

#### Arrive in Manila From Malaysia

OW260544 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0230 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Manila, 25 Nov (XINHUA) -- President Ferdinand E. Marcos received and had a cordial conversation with Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Chinese NPC standing committee, and his party here this evening. Speaker of Batasang, Pambansa Querube C. Makalintal and Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Mo Yanzhong were present on the occasion. Peng Chong is leading an NPC delegation on a visit here at the invitation of the Philippine Batasang Pambansa (Parliament). The Chinese delegation arrived here this afternoon from Kuala Lumpur after a two-day friendship visit to Malaysia. In [words indistinct] made upon arrival at the Manila International Airport, Peng Chong said that he hopes that the visit will be conducive to the promotion of contacts between the Chinese NPC and the Philippine Batasang Pambansa, as well as to the further strengthening of relations and cooperation between the two countries.

I. 26 Nov 82

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC OPENS 26 NOV

Presidium Elected 25 Nov

OW250300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, declared today that all preparations for the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress have been completed. The session, which opens tomorrow, will last for 15 days.

Peng Zhen made this statement at a preliminary meeting of the N.P.C. session in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. The preliminary meeting was attended by 2,957 deputies.

Officiating at the meeting, Peng said the main items on the agenda of the coming session include examination of the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China and examination of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy.

The constitution is the fundamental law of the state as well as the cardinal guideline for running the country, Peng said. The Sixth Five-Year Plan is a program of action for achieving the splendid goals of modernization in China, he said.

Both are major events of great interest to the people of China, he said. "These two events are of paramount importance for achieving China's socialist modernization, making China a socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy, and mobilizing people of all our nationalities to work with one mind and fulfill this monumental task," Peng stated.

The preliminary meeting elected a 253-member Presidium with Yang Shangkun as secretary general and adopted the agenda for the N.P.C. session. It also decided the composition of the Motions Examination Committee with Luo Qingchang as chairman and elected Wu Xiangbi (Miao nationality) as a new vice-chairman of the Nationalities Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Agenda Approved

OW250356 Beijing XINHUA in English 0344 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- The agenda for the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress was approved at a preliminary meeting here this morning. It reads as follows:

1. Report on the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China delivered by Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution.

Adoption of the constitution of the People's Republic of China.

2. Endorsement of a resolution regarding the anthem of the People's Republic of China.

3. Report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan delivered by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council.

Endorsement of a resolution regarding the report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

4. Report on the implementation of the 1982 national budget and a draft plan for the 1983 national budget delivered by Wang Bingqian, minister of finance.

Endorsement of a resolution regarding the report.

5. Explanation of four draft laws made by Xi Zhongxun, vice-president of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and chairman of its Commission of Legislative Affairs.

Adoption of the organic law of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the organic law of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and endorsement of resolutions on revising some provisions in the organic law of the local people's congresses and local people's governments at various levels, and on revising some provisions in the electoral law of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the local people's congresses at various levels.

6. A written report on the work of the N.P.C. Standing Committee delivered by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman and secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

Endorsement of a resolution regarding the report.

7. A written report on the work of the Supreme People's Court delivered by Jiang Hua, president of the court.

A written report on the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate delivered by Chief Procurator Huang Huoqing.

Endorsement of a resolution regarding these two reports.

8. Explanation concerning the number and election of deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress delivered by Yang Shangkun.

Endorsement of a resolution on the number and election of deputies to the Sixth N.P.C.

9. Miscellaneous.

#### Presidium Holds Meeting

OW250422 Beijing XINHUA in English 0406 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- The Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress held its first meeting here this morning.

Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman and secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

The meeting elected 20 executive members of the Presidium. They are Ye Jianying, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Tan Zhenlin, Li Jingquan, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Su Yu, Yang Shangkun, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain and Zhu Xuefan.

The meeting decided that Xi Zhongxun, Peng Chong, Wu Xinyu, Wang Hanbin and Zeng Tao will serve as deputy secretaries general at the present session.

The meeting approved the formation of a group in charge of the work concerning the constitution, with Hu Sheng as head of the group. The task of the group, which is under the leadership of the Presidium, is to make necessary revisions to the draft of the national constitution in accordance with opinions advanced by deputies in panel discussions and to submit a report on its work to the Presidium.

The Committee for the Revision of the National Constitution has completed its task by presenting the draft of the revised constitution to the congress.

Today's meeting heard and approved a report delivered by Song Renqiong, chairman of the Credentials Committee, on the general situation of the deputies and the examination of the credentials of the newly elected deputies.

The Credentials Committee held its meeting earlier this morning.

The report said that 32 deputies died and eight others were recalled by their constituencies since the Fourth Session of the Fifth N.P.C. Eight new deputies were elected.

The Credentials Committee examined the qualifications of the eight new deputies and affirmed the validity of their representation. The number of deputies to the Fifth N.P.C. Now totals 3,421.

The meeting also decided to submit a draft resolution regarding the anthem of the People's Republic of China to the congress for examination.

The schedule for the Fifth Session of the Fifth N.P.C. was also adopted at the meeting.

#### Presidium Namelist

OW251136 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0234 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA) -- The following is the namelist of the members and secretary general of the Presidium of the Fifth NPC Session:

Presidium (number of members: 253; names listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Ding Guangxun, Yu Guangyuan, Cedain Zhoma (female), Wan Da, Xi Zhongxun, Ma Wenrui, Ma Qingnian, Ma Hengchang, Ma Haoqian, Wang Ping, Wang Shitai, Wan Bicheng, Wang Yeqiu, Wang Kunlun, Wang Shoudao, Wang Enmao, Wang Duo, Wang Ganchang, Wang Qian, Wang Ruichang, Wang Zhen, Tian Bao, Wei Guoqing, Zhaxi Wangque, Ou Tangliang (female), You Taizhong, Bei Shizhang, Mao Wenshu (female), Mao Zhiyong, Ulanhu, Ba Yikai, Ba Jin, Basang (female), Deng Xiaoping, Deng Diantao, Deng Yingchao (female), Yu Kong [3768 2837] (female), Gan Weihan, Shi Zhongqin (female), Puncog Wangjie, Lu Shenghe, Ye Fei, Ye Shengtao, Ye Jianying, Ye Honghai, Tian Fuda, Shi Laihe, Shi Liang (female), Bai Rubing, Bai Shouyi, Feng Jixin, Pu Chunzi [2613 2504 1311] (female), Bi Ken (female), Lu Shuxiang, Lu Ji, Zhu Guangya, Zhu Xuefan, Qiao Xiaoguang, Wu Chan, Ren Zhongyi, Hua Luogeng, Xiang Layu (female), Zhuang Xiquan, Liu Tianfu, Liu Zhijian, Liu Yunsheng [0491 5366 3932] (female), Liu Jie, Liu Minghui, Liu Nianzhi, Liu Fei, Guan Shanyue, Jiang Yizhen, Jiang Weiqing, An Pingsheng, Xu Jie, Xu Dixin, Xu Jiatusheng, Xu Dengheng, Namra, Ting Mao [1694 2021], Ruan Bosheng, Yin Fatang, Yan Youmin, Yan Zheng, Yan Jici, Yan Jiaan, Lu Guojun [5684 0948 0193], Keyum Matniyaz, Su Buqing, Du Xinyuan, Li Renlin, Li Jingquan, Li Shizhang, Li Yamin (female), Li Zhen (female), Li Jianzhen (female), Li Chang, Li Huang, Li Tinggui, Li Qiang, Li Ruishan, Li Fuzhong, Li Jukui, Li Desheng, Yang Yongqing [2799 3057 7230] (female), Yang Chengwu, Yang Xiufeng, Yang Shangkun, Yang Shangkui, Yang Yichen, Yang Yong, Yang Dezhi, Xiao Hua, Xiao Jingguang, Wu Xianfeng, Wu Kehua, Wu Ruolan (female), Wu Chengqing, Wu Huanxing, Wang Yuxia (female), Wang Feng, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tianfang, Zhang Wenyu, Zhang Pinghua, Zhang Tingfa, Zhang Qilong, Zhang Binggui, Zhang Jinbang, Zhang Guizhen (female), Zhang Fucai, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, A-yi-tu-la (female), Chen Yunliang (female), Chen Zaidao, Chen Weida, Chen Xiaoshun, Chen Yisong, Chen Jingrun, Chen Dengke, Chen Fuhan, Wu Xinyu, Fang Zhongzhi, Mao Yisheng, Lin Yishan [2651 0001 1472], Lin Qiaozhi (female), Lin Lanying (female), Lin Liyun (female), Lin Yiping, Lin Tie, Lin Huiqing (female), Guojimugu, Luo Qingching, Luo Shuzhang (female), Luo Dengyi, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Ji Fang, Zhou Zhanao, Zhou Shutao, Zhou Jianren, Zhou Haiying, Xiang Nan, Zhao Puchu, Zhao Lin, Zhao Zhongyao, Zhao Zukang, Zhao Dezun, Zhao Yanxia (female), Hao Shucuai [6787 2885 2088], Rong Yiren, Hu Ziang, Hu Lijiao, Hu Jiwei, Hu Sheng, Hu Juewen, Hu Yuzhi, Hu Yaobang, Kui Bi

[1145 3880], Duan Suquan, Duan Junyi, Hou Zhanyou [0186 0594 0645] Hou Baolin, Rao Shoukun, Hong Sisi, Hong Xuezhi, Zhu Xingfa [4376 2502 4099], Fei Yiming, Bainqen Erdini, Qoigyi Gyaincain, Qin Jiwei, Yuan Renyuan, Nie Rongzhen, Mo Wenhua, Li Youwen, Jia Tingsan, Xabchung Garbo, Gu Zhuoxin, Yan Dakai, Qian Sanqiang, Qian Xuesen, Tomur Dawamat, Tie Ying, Ni Zhifu, Xu Xiangqian, Ai-xin-jue-luo Pu-jie [1947 2450 6030 5012 3302 2638], Gao Houliang, Guo Lanying (female), Guo Linxiang, Tang Kebi (female), Pu Jiexiu (female), Hai Yuchen, Tao Zhiyue, Cuo Mu [2238 1192] (female), Huang Kecheng, Huang Bingwei, Huang Oudong, Huang Rong, Huang Juxiang (female), Chang Xiangyu (female), Sheng Wan (female), Kang Keqing (female), Liang Biye, Liang Jiquan, Peng Chong, Peng Dixian, Peng Zhen, Dong Tianzhen, Dong Qiwu, Han Ningfu, Han Quanhua [7281 2938 5478] (female), Su Yu, Zeng Sheng, Zeng Siyu, Xie Bingxin (female), Xie Ming, Xie Tieli, Rui Ban, Chu Tunan, Yi Shijuan (female), Pei Changhui, Liao Hansheng, Liao Zhigao, Liao Chengzhi, Seypidin, Tan Youlin, Tan Qilong, Tan Shanhe, Tan Zhenlin, Miao Yuntai, Pan Duo (female), Pan Chengxiao, Huo Shilian, Ji Chunguang, Dai Nianci.

Secretary general: Yang Shangkun.

#### Motions Committee Namelist

OW251206 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA) -- Namelist of chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Motions Committee of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC: (59 persons):

Chairman: Luo Qingchang

Vice chairmen: Hong Xuezhi, Yan Jici, Li Shizhang, Huang Rong, Qin Lisheng, Kang Yonghe.

Members (names listed in order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Ding Guangxun, Ma Zhijie [7456 1807 2638], Ma Hengchang, Zha-xi-la-mu (female), Ou Tangliang (female), Fang Zhichun, Batu Bagen, Ba Jin, Deng Liqun, Shen Jilan [3947 4764 5695] (female), Shi Huabi [0670 2037 3880], Cheng Fangwu, Cheng Shengsan, Ren Xinmin, Hua Fengxiang [5478 7685 5046], Hua Yuqing, Zhuang Mingli, Liu Yi, Li Furong, Wu Guozhen [0702 0948 4394], Wu Xuezhou, He Xian [0149 6343], Zhang Pinghua, Lu Rongshu, A-yi-nu-la A-pi-zi (female), Lin Lanying (female), Lin Jiamei (female), Jin Minghan, Zhou Li, Zhou Gucheng, Zheng Ying [6774 5391], Zhao Fasheng, Zhao Puchu, Zhao Tingguang [6392 1694 0342], Zhao Zukang, Zhao Ximing [6392 0823 2494], Hao Deqing, Shi Jiaming [2457 0857 2494], Mo Naiqun, Jia Tingsan, Qian Sanqiang, Xu Boxin, Xu Meisheng, Ling Yun, Guo Dihuo, Pu Jiexiu (female), Tao Zhiyue, Peng Dixian, Hui Yuyu, Tong Shaosheng, Zeng Zhi (female), Xie Bingxin (female).

#### Fifth NPC Opens 26 Nov

OW260932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0915 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- The Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress (N.P.C.) opened at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Ye Jianying, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, declared the congress open at three p.m. A military band played the national anthem.

A total of 3,155 deputies attended today's meeting which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity.

Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for Revision of the Constitution, delivered a report on the drafting of the revised constitution on behalf of the committee and its chairman, Ye Jianying.

Peng Zhen said the present draft maintains and develops the fundamental principles of the 1954 constitution, while incorporating a careful summary of the rich experience of China's socialist development and drawing on international experience. It also takes into account both the current situation and the prospects for development.

He said this session of the National People's Congress assuredly can promulgate a constitution that is distinctively Chinese, suits the needs of China's socialist modernization in the new historical period and will remain valid for a considerable period of time.

Peng Zhen explained the basic content of the draft of the revised constitution in the light of the opinions gathered during nation-wide discussions. His explanation consists of six parts: 1. China's state system, the people's democratic dictatorship; 2. China's socialist economic system; 3. socialist spiritual civilization; 4. the structure of the state; 5. unity of the country and unity of all the nationalities; 6. China's independent foreign policy.

At today's meeting, the Presidium put forward a draft resolution on the national anthem of the People's Republic of China for deliberation by the congress. The Credentials Committee made a written report on the general situation of the deputies and the examination of the credentials of the newly elected deputies.

The other executive chairmen at today's meeting were Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Tan Zhenlin, Li Jingquan, Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain.

Members of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference attended today's meeting as observers.

Attending today's meeting as observers were also members of the State Council; leading members of the departments under the N.P.C. Standing Committee; leading members of the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the organizations directly under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council; leading members of the general departments, various arms and services and military academies of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Chinese diplomatic envoys to foreign countries who are now in Beijing.

Foreign diplomatic envoys to China and foreign correspondents attended the meeting as guests.

#### Peng Zhen on Constitution

0W260854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- The draft of the revised constitution now submitted to the current National People's Congress session for deliberation is a product of two years' revision and discussion which effectively pooled the wisdom of the people. This was stated by Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, at the Fifth Session of the Fifth N.P.C. which opened here today.

In his report on the drafting of the revised constitution, Peng Zhen said the consensus of the nationwide discussion from late April through August is that the draft scientifically sums up the historical experience of China's socialist development, that it reflects the common will and fundamental interests of all nationalities in the country, conforms to the situation in China and meets the needs of socialist modernization.

Peng Zhen pointed out that the constitution currently in force was adopted by the Fifth N.P.C. at its First Session in March 1978. Since then, the country has passed through a period of important historical change. Enormous changes have taken place in the country's political, economic and cultural life. The constitution as it stands no longer conforms to present realities in many ways, nor does it suit the needs of the life of the state. Thus, an all-round revision is necessary.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Fifth N.P.C. at its Third Session on September 10, 1980, a Committee for the Revision of the Constitution was set up. The committee and its secretariat solicited opinions widely from all localities, departments and quarters, closely studied them and, in February 1982, submitted a draft for discussion.

After further discussions and revisions, the draft was made public by the N.P.C. Standing Committee in April and submitted to the people of all nationalities in the country for discussion. In the light of the opinions and suggestions raised in the nationwide discussion, the secretariat of the committee made further revisions of the draft in September. After approval by the committee on November 23, the draft is now submitted to this N.P.C. session for deliberation.

Peng Zhen said: "The drafting was done under the overall guidance of the four cardinal principles, namely, adherence to the socialist road, to the people's democratic dictatorship, to leadership by the Communist Party of China, and to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. These cardinal principles form the common political basis for the united advance of the people of all our nationalities and are the fundamental guarantee for the smooth progress of our socialist modernization."

The four cardinal principles, Peng Zhen noted, are both a reflection of the law of historical development that is independent of human will and the decisive choice of the hundreds of millions of Chinese people in the course of long years of struggle.

Peng Zhen said that the first constitution of the People's Republic of China adopted in 1954 was a very good one. But at that time China had just begun socialist transformation and construction.

Since enormous changes have taken place in China, Peng Zhen said, it is natural that the 1954 constitution no longer fully meets the current situation. The present draft maintains and develops the fundamental principles of the 1954 constitution, while incorporating a careful summary of the rich experience of China's socialist development and drawing on international experience. It also takes into account both the current situation and the prospects for development.

Therefore, Peng Zhen said, this session of the National People's Congress assuredly can promulgate a constitution that is distinctively Chinese, suits the needs of China's socialist modernization in the new historical period and will remain valid for a considerable period of time.

## Peng on Rights of Citizens

OW260906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- China's state system of the people's democratic dictatorship and her socialist social system provide de facto and de jure guarantees that the Chinese citizens enjoy extensive and genuine freedoms and rights.

Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, made this remark at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here today.

In his report on the drafting of the revised constitution, Peng Zhen said the draft explicitly stipulates that "all power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people." This is the kernel of China's state system and a fundamental principle governing it, he said.

The draft has reinstated the provision in the 1954 constitution that all citizens are equal before the law, Peng Zhen said. China's laws are drawn up by the whole nation under the leadership of the working class and are the concentrated expression of the will and interests of the people.

"No citizen is allowed to enjoy privileges that transcend the constitution and the law," Peng Zhen stated. "It is imperative to reinstate this provision, for it represents a basic principle that ensures the application of socialist democracy and legality."

He quoted the first article of the draft revised constitution which says: "The People's Republic of China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." This determines the nature of the state and constitutes China's state system, he said.

In essence, the people's democratic dictatorship in China is a dictatorship of the proletariat, Peng Zhen explained. The people's democratic dictatorship, a form created by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, suits the conditions and revolutionary traditions of China.

Since an extremely broad united front has been formed under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in the long years of revolution and construction, Peng Zhen said, China is in a position to practise democracy among the greatest number of people while narrowing the target of dictatorship to just a handful of persons. The formulation -- the people's democratic dictatorship -- clearly shows the democratic nature of China's state power.

Peng Zhen said the right to elect and to stand for election are important indicators that the people exercise state power. According to statistics from the 1981 general election, 99.97 per cent of the citizens at and above the age of 18 enjoyed these rights. This fully demonstrates the broad scope of socialist democracy in China, Peng Zhen said.

In the light of historical experience and the lessons of the "Cultural Revolution," he said, the draft has not only restored what was relevant in the provisions on the fundamental rights of citizens in the 1954 constitution, but made these provisions more specific and explicit and added new content.

He mentioned the additional provision on the inviolability of the personal dignity of citizens, the more specific provisions on citizens' freedom of person and religious belief, the inviolability of their homes, the protection of their freedom and privacy of correspondence by law, their right to criticize and make proposals to any organ of state or its functionaries, and to make appeals, complaints or charges against violation of the law or dereliction of duty by any organ of state or its functionaries.

The draft stipulates: "The exercise by citizens of the People's Republic of China of their freedoms and rights may not infringe upon the interests of the state, of society and of the collective, or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens."

Peng Zhen explained that freedoms and rights with absolutely no restrictions have never existed in the world. As China is a socialist country, the interests of the state and society are in basic accord with the citizens' personal interests. "Only when the democratic rights and fundamental interests of the people as a whole are ensured and extended will it be possible for the freedoms and rights of individual citizens to be effectively ensured and fully realized," Peng Zhen said.

The draft also specifies the citizens' duties to the state and society. "Only when all observe and perform their fundamental duties as citizens can they be sure of enjoying their civic rights as prescribed by the constitution," he said.

Peng Zhen noted that democracy among the people is one aspect of the people's democratic dictatorship, the other being dictatorship exercised by the entire people over their enemies. With the elimination of the system of exploitation and the exploiting classes, the targets of this dictatorship are no longer complete reactionary classes, and the number of people involved is much smaller. However, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time, and may even sharpen under certain conditions.

Therefore, he said, it is essential to uphold the function of the state as an instrument of dictatorship and, in accordance with the constitution and the law, suppress treasonable and other counter-revolutionary activities and strike at dangerous criminals who attempt to undermine and overthrow the socialist system in the economic and other fields.

It is imperative to uphold these functions in order to ensure successful implementation of the socialist modernization programme and safeguard and promote socialist democracy, Peng Zhen said.

#### Peng on Reunification

ON260916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0858 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Establishment of special administrative regions to suit the special situation arising from the future reunification of Taiwan with the mainland of China is one of the new provisions in the draft revised constitution.

Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, said this at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here today.

An article in the draft says: "The state may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The rules and regulations in force in special administrative regions shall be instituted by the National People's Congress in legal form in accordance with their specific conditions."

In his report on the draft revised constitution, Peng Zhen said an early end to the separation of Taiwan from the mainland will be highly conducive to the prosperity of the Taiwan region and the motherland as a whole, and to the maintenance of peace in the Far East and in the whole world.

It is an inevitable trend in accord with the desires of the people, and no political party, force or individual can resist it, Peng Zhen said. It is an internal affair of China, and no foreign country has the right to interfere in it.

Peng Zhen quoted the statement made last year by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who said that, after peaceful reunification, Taiwan can enjoy a high degree of self-government as a special administrative region. This power of self-government means, among other things, that the present social and economic systems in Taiwan, its way of life and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries will remain unchanged.

Peng Zhen said: "We are absolutely unequivocal on the principle of safeguarding China's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. At the same time, we are highly flexible as regards specific policies and measures and will give full consideration to the concrete situation in the Taiwan region and the wishes of the people in Taiwan and those of all personages concerned. This is our basic position in handling problems of this kind."

#### Peng on Foreign Policy

OW260922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Independence, as the basic principle of China's foreign policy, has been written explicitly into the draft of the revised constitution, stated Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here today.

"No matter what happens outside China, we will adhere to the policy of independence," he said. "As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said at the Twelfth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party: 'No foreign country can expect China to be its vassal, nor can it expect China to swallow any bitter fruit harmful to China's interests.'"

Peng Zhen said China's independent foreign policy involves developing diplomatic relations and economic and cultural exchanges with various countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence; opposing imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism; strengthening unity with the people of other countries; supporting the oppressed nations and developing countries in their just struggle to win and preserve national independence and develop their national economies, and striving to safeguard world peace and promote the cause of human progress.

He said: "Our adherence to these principles of foreign policy is dictated by the nature of our state and our social system." The establishment of the socialist system has rooted out the social causes both of China's submission to any foreign oppression and of any possibility of China committing aggression abroad in any form, he noted.

"The world today is in the throes of intense turbulence, and this turbulent situation will not end so long as imperialism and hegemonism exist in the world. No matter what happens outside China, we will adhere to the policy of independence," he declared.

"We will also persist in the treating all countries, big or small, as equals and consistently stand on the side of all oppressed nations and developing countries as well as all other countries and people working for world peace. China will never seek hegemony and will never allow any hegemonists to subdue it," he added.

Peng Zhen said that China follows the policy of opening to the outside world on the premise of independence and will continue to do so in the future. China will continue to expand its economic, technical and cultural exchanges with other countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. The draft stipulates that foreign economic organizations and individual foreigners can invest in China and enter into economic cooperation with Chinese economic organizations. All foreign economic organizations in China must abide by the laws of the People's Republic of China, and their lawful rights and interests will be protected by the laws of the People's Republic of China.

In accordance with international practice, he said, China protects the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese nationals residing abroad, and at the same time, calls on them to abide by the laws of the country in which they take up residence and to live in harmony with the people of that country. China protects the legitimate rights and interests of foreigners residing in China and, at the same time, requires that they abide by the laws of the People's Republic of China.

Peng Zhen said China's foreign policy represents the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and is in conformity with those of the people of the world. The draft stipulates that the state shall educate the people in both patriotism and internationalism. The tradition of patriotism and internationalism of the Chinese people must be handed down from generation to generation. "This is the basic guarantee for adhering to our independent foreign policy," he added.

#### Peng on Economy

OW260934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0925 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Resolutely shifting the focus of the nation's work to socialist modernization of the economy is a major strategic principle in China and all other work should serve this new focal point.

Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, made this statement at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here today.

Peng Zhen said the consolidation and strengthening of the country, the stability and prosperity of Chinese society and the improvement of the people's material and cultural life will, in the final analysis, be determined by the development of production and the success of the modernization program.

This strategic principle must be implemented unswervingly unless there should be a large-scale invasion by enemy forces, he said. Even in that event, economic construction required by the war and permitted by the actual situation must still be carried out. Recording this principle in the constitution is entirely necessary.

The draft of the revised constitution clearly stipulates in its preamble: "The basic task of the nation in the years to come is to concentrate its effort on socialist modernization" and "...to modernize industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology step by step and turn China into a socialist country with a high level of culture and democracy."

The people of all nationalities in China must work in concert to fulfill this great task, Peng Zhen said.

#### Peng on Drafting Constitution

OW260954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0929 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- The draft of the revised constitution scientifically sums up the historical experience of China's socialist development, reflects the common will and fundamental interests of all nationalities in the country, conforms to the situation in China and meets the needs of socialist modernization.

This was stated by Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, in his report on the drafting of the revised constitution at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here this afternoon.

Peng Zhen said that two years had been spent on discussing and revising the constitution conscientiously, carefully and meticulously. By exercising democracy, the nationwide discussion effectively pooled the wisdom of the people.

Dwelling on the guidelines for the revision of the constitution, Peng Zhen pointed out that the monumental changes brought about by the Chinese revolution over the past century and more have led the Chinese people to the fundamental conclusion: But for the Chinese Communist Party there would be no New China, and only socialism can save China.

This is why, he said, the four cardinal principles -- adherence to the socialist road, to the people's democratic dictatorship, to leadership by the Communist Party of China, and to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought -- constituted the overall guidelines for drafting the revised constitution.

Peng Zhen gave a six-point explanation on the basic content of the draft revised constitution.

1. Concerning the people's democratic dictatorship, Peng Zhen said this is a system created by the Chinese people under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party that conforms to China's realities and revolutionary traditions.

The nature of the state as a people's democratic dictatorship, he said, determines that in China the people are the masters of the state.

The fact that one billion people wield state power is a reliable guarantee for the fundamental interests of the people, Peng Zhen stressed. It also ensures that China will be able to weather any storm. China's state system and social system provide de facto and de jure guarantees that Chinese citizens enjoy extensive and genuine freedoms and rights.

2. On China's socialist economic system, Peng Zhen said that the draft reaffirms socialist public ownership of the means of production as the foundation of this system.

While upholding the leading position of the state sectors of the economy, he noted, diverse economic forms must be developed so the whole national economy will flourish.

3. Discussing socialist spiritual civilization, Peng Zhen pointed out that efforts must be made to expand education and improve its standards, raise the educational level of the workers, peasants and cadres, broaden the ranks of intellectuals and train all types of professionals.

Modernization of science and technology, Peng Zhen added, is a key link in the country's modernization program. The development of natural and social sciences, and the popularization of scientific and technological knowledge are of paramount importance for socialist construction.

Peng Zhen stressed Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as the fundamental principle guiding ideological work.

Citing the articles concerning education in ideals and morality, general education and education in discipline and the law and the advocacy of the civic virtues of love for the motherland, the people, labor, science and socialism, he said these provisions are intended to imbue more and more citizens with high ideals, moral integrity, general education, and a sense of discipline so that a new standard of social morality is fostered and the Chinese nation acquires a vigorous, revolutionary mental outlook.

4. On the structure of the state, Peng Zhen said that a number of new and important provisions about the state structure have been incorporated into the draft. They mainly deal with the following aspects:

- Strengthening the system of people's congresses;
- Restoring the posts of chairman and vice-chairman of the state;
- Establishing a State Central Military Commission to lead the armed forces of the whole country;
- Putting overall responsibility for the State Council on the premier;
- Strengthening the local organs of state power under the unified leadership of the central authorities;
- Changing the system of the rural people's commune which now combines government administration and economic management, and establishing organs of political power at the township level. The people's commune will be solely an organizational form of the rural collective economy; and
- Stipulating that state leaders, including the chairman and vice-chairman of the state, the chairman and vice-chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and the premier and vice-premiers of the State Council, shall not serve more than two consecutive terms.

5. On the unity of the country and the unity of all the nationalities, Peng Zhen said that to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland is the sacred duty of the entire Chinese people including the compatriots in Taiwan. It is an inevitable trend in accord with the desires of the people and no political party, force or individual can resist it, Peng Zhen added. It is an internal affair of China and no foreign country has the right to interfere in it, he said. After peaceful reunification, Taiwan can enjoy a high degree of self-government as a special administrative region, he stated.

He said it is a basic principle followed by the Communist Party of China and the government to work for the equality, unity and common prosperity of all nationalities. The system of autonomy in regions inhabited by minority nationalities is a correct system which has proved in practice to be suited to China's conditions.

6. The draft stipulates that the basic principle for China's foreign policy is independence, Peng Zhen said. This means development of diplomatic relations and economic and cultural exchanges with other countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, opposing imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, strengthening unity with the peoples of other countries, supporting the oppressed nations and developing countries in their just struggle to win and preserve a national independence and develop their national economies, and striving to safeguard world peace and promote the cause of human progress.

In conclusion, Peng Zhen said that after the draft of the revised constitution is formally adopted by the National People's Congress, it will go into effect as the fundamental law of the state with supreme authority and legal force. It will be the general statute for running the country and ensuring its stability in the new historical period, he stated.

Peng Zhen's 17,000-character speech drew warm applause.

Ye Jianying Interviewed

HK250756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "Comrade Ye Jianying Makes Important Statements When Interviewed by Our Reporters on the Eve of the NPC Session"]

[Text] On the morning of 24 November, NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying received RENMIN RIBAO reporters Ji Xichen [4764 1585 2525], Jiang Feng [5592 6912] and Luo Zisu [5012 5261 5685] for an interview, during which he made important statements.

Chairman Ye, in excellent spirits, spoke happily of the imminent Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. He said this session will adopt a new constitution. This new constitution has been formulated after the party led the people of the whole country to discuss and revise it. This is a constitution drawn up by the people themselves, and the people have the duty to supervise its implementation and to supervise the government in acting in accordance with it. After the new constitution is adopted, the whole body of party members must publicize it and act as models in practicing it.

When reporters asked him about his hopes for the younger generation, Chairman Ye said: I am old now, more than 80 years of age. China's future belongs to the young people. Young people are full of vigor and vitality, and after all, the future of China is theirs. For the sake of the future, the young people must cooperate with the old people and guarantee the implementation of the constitution.

Chairman Ye expressed earnest hopes in the old cadres. He said the old cadres have gone through the twists and turns of history, following a winding track, and they have been engaged in revolution for a relatively long time. They possess abundant experience and have relatively profound experience of struggle. Our high-ranking cadres followed Chairman Mao in making revolution for several decades, and were educated and cultivated by Chairman Mao for a long time. But for Chairman Mao's leadership, we might still be living today in the Shanghai concessions.

The old cadres should regard their memoirs as material for educating the young, and pass on to them the lessons of defeat and the experiences of success. This new constitution has been gained after long struggle and after countless successes and failures. We must greatly cherish it, and carry forward the party's fine traditions.

On the modernization of the armed forces, Chairman Ye said the army is the pillar of state political power. The morale of our armed forces is very high and there is great solidarity between all levels. This is a place where we have made progress. The cadres and workers in the factories have turned out advanced weapons, and the people who use those weapons must master them. The armed forces must implement and defend the constitution.

#### Deputies Interviewed

OW251004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Encouraging news from all parts of the country has been brought in by deputies to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, which opens November 26.

Veteran labor hero Wang Chonglun, a new member of the Communist Party Central Committee, is enthusiastic about the Sixth Five-Year Plan to be adopted at the forthcoming session. Known as "the man running ahead of time" for his technical innovations in China's earlier five-year plans, Wang stressed that success "depends mainly on the effort and the initiative of the Chinese people, including the workers, as masters of the country."

A deputy to the National People's Congress since 1954, Wang is now vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. He called on workers throughout the country to work conscientiously for the fulfilment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. "I am planning a veteran labor heroes' meeting for this purpose," he said.

Deputies from Daqing brought to Beijing the oil workers' pledge to fulfil the 1982 state plan.

Started in the early 1960's, Daqing oil field has won national fame for its self-reliant, hard-working spirit. Now accounting for half of the country's total crude oil output, it already fulfilled the state production quota for the first ten months of this year ahead of time.

Zhou Zhanao, a Daqing pioneer and today one of the trade union leaders there, said the annual oil output of Daqing will stay above the 50-million-ton mark during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, though many of its oil wells are aging.

A seasoned rural cadre and party secretary of Wenjiang Prefecture, Gao Weilong from Sichuan expressed the joy and wishes of the peasants.

Sichuan ranks first in China in terms of population and grain output. Guanghan County in Gao's prefecture is one of China's first rural areas to introduce a system of responsibility in agricultural production, which has helped it increase its income per capita by 15 percent this year over 1981. A further increase of about 18 percent is planned for 1985.

The peasants welcome the responsibility system and wish to see it guaranteed by law, Gao Weilong said. The 12th party congress held last September encouraged peasants to get better off through labor. The peasants are really jubilant, he said.

"We peasants attach great importance to the Sixth Five-Year Plan," he said. "Actually, many have their own five-year plans to produce more and earn more." To develop and stabilize the responsibility system is a "must" if the country is to quadruple its total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century. The peasants wish to achieve the goal, so do the rural cadres working at the grass-roots level, he said.

Ma Xingyuan, governor of coastal Fujian Province in southeast China where special economic policies are being implemented, expects the new constitution and the Sixth Five-Year Plan to be adopted at the coming N.P.C. session to "propel the development of our special economic zones". The Xiamen Special Economic Zone has been developing satisfactorily. More and more businessmen are coming from abroad for business talks, he said.

Fujian has about 9.4 million hectares of mountain areas and a coastline of 3,300 kilometers. The governor believed the new five-year plan will enable Fujian to bring out its strong points in forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, light industry, foreign trade, cash crops and science and education.

Zhao Ximing, who is in charge of the communist youth league's cultural, recreational and sports activities, said young people across the country are interested in the questions to be discussed at the N.P.C. session, particularly in China's modernization program.

China has 200 million young people between the age of 14 and 25, Zhao Ximing said. They are studying and working hard. "Their enthusiasm is a key factor in fulfilling the Sixth Five-Year Plan," he noted.

Long Mei and Yu Rong of Mongolian nationality, known as "heroic little sisters on the grassland" for protecting a herd of sheep in a snowstorm 18 years ago, came to the session with a joint proposal for cultivating among the young people love for the country and the collective. Both are young mothers now and work as youth league activists.

Deputies from Taiwan Province expressed the belief that the new constitution will promote the reunification of the country. The prospects held out by the country's Sixth Five-Year Plan will be helpful to that cause, they said.

#### RENNMIN RIBAO HAILS OPENING OF NPC, CPPCC

HK261024 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Create a New Situation With Conceted Efforts -- Greeting the Opening of the Fifth Sessions of the Fifth NPC and Fifth CPPCC National Committee"]

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC opens today in Beijing. This session will discuss and adopt the new constitution and several laws, examine and approve the report by Premier Zhao Ziyang on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and adopt a corresponding resolution. The Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC, which opened 2 days ago, will discuss and adopt the new CPPCC constitution, and all members of the CPPCC National Committee will also attend several meetings of the NPC as observers and join in discussions on national affairs. These two sessions are two extremely important meetings in our efforts to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization after the 12th CPC National Congress. We extend our cordial congratulations on the opening of these two sessions and hope that they will achieve success.

In his report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang expounded the problem of building a high degree of socialist democracy. He pointed out: "The steady development of socialist democracy provides the guarantee and support for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization." "We must closely link the building of socialist democracy with that of the socialist legal system so that socialist democracy is institutionalized and codified into laws." He reiterated that our party would continue to adhere to the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and the principle of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe," that our party will continue to strengthen its cooperation with all democratic parties, nonparty democratic personages, personages of minority nationalities, and patriots in the religious circles, and expand the patriotic united front. The NPC is our country's highest organ of state power; the CPPCC is the important organization of the Chinese people's patriotic united front, as well as an important forum to give full play to socialist democracy in our country's political life. As provided by the new constitution which is to be adopted soon, strengthening the roles of the NPC and the CPPCC is of extremely great significance to the building of socialist democracy, to the improvement of the socialist legal system, and to uniting the people of all nationalities and all circles throughout the country in our efforts to create a new situation with concerted efforts.

The people are the masters in a socialist country. The people's congress system is a basic political system that enables the Chinese people to exercise their powers and administer the country as its masters. From the first session to the current session of the Fifth NPC, our country has undergone a profound course of setting to right things which had been thrown into disorder, and has effected a historic change. The NPC and its Standing Committee have completed a great deal of work in this course and played important roles in developing socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system. As far as legislation is concerned, the second session of the NPC adopted seven laws, including the criminal law, the law on criminal procedure, and so on; the third session adopted four laws, including the revised marriage law and nationality law; the fourth session adopted the law governing economic contracts and the law governing income taxes for foreign enterprises, and approved in principle the draft law of civil procedures. At the same time, the NPC Standing Committee also adopted other laws and regulations of legal nature such as the law governing environmental protection (for trial implementation), the law governing cultural relics protection, the law governing food hygiene, and so on. All these show that our country has already made a big step forward in improving socialist democracy and the socialist legal system in China.

The absolutely lawless situation which emerged in the period when the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques were running amok is gone forever. In order to further improve socialist democracy and guarantee the people's right to be the master, the system of the people's congress has also been constantly improved. According to the related laws adopted at the second session, deputies to county people's congresses are elected directly by electors, and the people's congresses at and above the county level have to set up their standing committees. In recent years, as the responsible people of the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government have attended the NPC Standing Committee sessions as observers, we have managed to maintain a closer link between the superior and the subordinate. All these measures help the people's congress to more effectively reflect the will and needs of the people and exercise the power which the people entrusts to it. In the new constitution which is to be submitted to the current session for examination and approval, we have taken a new step toward the improvement of the people's democratic system of our country.

This constitution has provided more thorough, more complete and more realistic definitions of citizen's rights and obligations, expanded the competence of the NPC Standing Committee, and, through a series of stipulations governing state organs, effected an important reform of the state system. We can be sure that the adoption and implementation of this new constitution will enable a further development of socialist democracy and the legal system of our country, and thus ensure prolonged stability of the country. In this way, the new constitution will provide an essential condition for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization and for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The CPPCC is an organization of the patriotic united front formed in the course of the Chinese people's revolution and construction over a long period. During the new democratic revolution, the united front was named by Comrade Mao Zedong as one of the three major "magic weapons" for winning victory in the revolution; in the period of socialist construction, although the exploiting system and exploiting classes have been eliminated, it is still possible and necessary to expand rather than abolish the united front. The 12th party congress pointed out: It is necessary to exert all our efforts to further consolidate and strengthen the widest patriotic united front consisting of all socialist laborers and patriots who support socialism and the unification of the motherland, including our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao as well as overseas Chinese. The united front is still an indispensable "magic weapon" for fulfilling the general task of our party in the new historical period, for realizing the four modernizations step by step and for the sacred cause of reunifying the motherland. The Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC will revise the CPPCC constitution on the basis of these reasons and the new constitution will better express the position and role of the patriotic united front in the new period, so as to better adapt the work of the CPPCC to the demands of the new historical stage.

Inspired by the 12th CPC National Congress, the Chinese people are energetically creating a new situation in socialist modernization. We have decided our general tasks in the new historical period and the strategic objective in economic development within this century. In order to realize this grand strategic objective we have also decided to take two major steps in our strategy: In the first decade, we will mainly concentrate on laying a solid foundation, accumulating strength and creating conditions; in the second decade, we will usher in a new period of economic prosperity. It is precisely based on this strategic plan that we worked out the Sixth 5-Year Plan which will be examined and approved by the coming session of the National People's Congress. This plan will continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading. It is designed to further solve various problems left over by history which hinder economic development, to settle all sorts of important issues arising in our new practice, to strive for a decisive victory in realizing the fundamental improvement of the state financial and economic situation, and to lay a more solid foundation and create better conditions for the national economic and social development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. To turn China, once an economically and culturally backward country, into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist country with modern industry, is indeed one of the greatest creative projects in human history. We must encourageously advance ahead with an unwavering revolutionary spirit and in a down-to-earth manner. We must advance our cause through efforts of one 5-year plan after another, through struggle in one yearly plan after another, by settling one problem after another and improving one area of our work after another.

Since the 12th CPC National Congress, the whole nation has been full of confidence. We believe that the Fifth Sessions of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth CPPCC will certainly express the desire of the people of all nationalities and all walks of life and will make their due contributions to the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization!

FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH CPPCC (PENS 24 NOV)

Deng Opens Committee Session

OW241120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA) -- The Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.) opened in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Warm applause burst forth when Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the National Committee, declared the session open, and the band struck up the national anthem.

Deng Xiaoping said that over the past five years, great progress has been made in the work of the united front and that of the C.P.P.C.C., paving the way for greater development.

"Our united front has expanded on an unprecedented scale, comprising not only all socialist laborers but also patriots who support socialism and those who support the unification of the motherland. It is the broadest united front of patriots," he stated. "We must adhere to the policy of 'long-term coexistence and mutual supervision' and the principle of 'treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe', strengthen cooperation with the democratic parties, non-party personalities and all other patriots, and work together to create a new situation in the socialist modernization of the country and in the work of the C.P.P.C.C."

The C.P.P.C.C. is an important instrument for promoting socialist democracy in China's political life. Its National Committee is composed of representatives of the Communist Party, the democratic parties, non-party persons, people's organizations, minority nationalities, various walks of life, compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and returned overseas Chinese, as well as specially invited people.

The current session, the last of the Fifth National Committee, will examine and adopt a revised constitution of the C.P.P.C.C. and discuss the work of the C.P.P.C.C. in the new historical period. The National Committee members will also attend the forthcoming Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress as observers and participate in the deliberation of affairs of the state.

Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and of the Committee for the Revision of the C.P.P.C.C. Constitution, made an explanation of the draft of the revised document.

He said that the decision to revise the constitution was taken at the third plenary session of the Fifth National Committee in September 1980. This was because the work of the united front and the C.P.P.C.C. had entered a new historical period as a result of the tremendous progress in the country's political, economic and cultural field since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party was held in December 1978.

The draft submitted to the session for examination, he explained, incorporated a wide range of opinions and suggestions from members of the C.P.P.C.C. national and local committees, the democratic parties and people's organizations.

He said the draft sets out the tasks and role of the C.P.P.C.C. in more explicit terms. The united front will continue to be an important instrument of the Chinese people for uniting and striving to build the country and reunify the motherland.

In the new historical period, Liu Lantao said, the C.P.P.C.C. should try its best to help modernize the country, promote the reunification of the motherland and defend world peace.

He described the primary functions of the C.P.P.C.C. as conducting consultations on the major policies and important affairs of the state and issues relating to the life of the people, and supervising the work of the state organs by making suggestions and criticism.

Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, delivered a report on the work of its Standing Committee.

Outlining the work done in the past year, he said C.P.P.C.C. members took an active part in deliberating state affairs through consultations, exercising democratic supervision over state organs by presenting their views in a variety of ways, and making new contributions to the country's socialist modernization.

He called on people of all nationalities in the country, the democratic parties, non-party democrats, patriotic religious figures and other patriotic compatriots at home and abroad to strengthen unity and work to make China a powerful, modern socialist country.

The First Session of the Fifth C.P.P.C.C. National Committee was held in 1978. Each National Committee sits for a term of five years. The fifth National Committee had 2,054 members at the time of its fourth session last year, and 59 of them have died of illness. Professor Fan Shoukang, who returned from the United States last April to settle on the mainland, and Huang Zhicheng, a former major and flight instructor in the Kuomintang air force who flew a military plane to the mainland from Taiwan last year, have been added to the fifth National Committee.

Members of the diplomatic corps in Beijing attended today's meeting.

#### Hu Ziang Work Report

OW241300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.) has made much progress in its work since the first session of its fifth National Committee was held in 1978.

This was stated by Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, at its fifth session which opened here today.

As the broadest patriotic united front organization in China, the C.P.P.C.C. has enjoyed a rising status and played an increasing role in the nation's political life, Hu Ziang said. It is now entering a new stage of historical development.

Hu Ziang made these statements in his report on the work of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee over the last year.

In the nation-wide discussions on the draft of the revised national constitution, Hu Ziang said, the C.P.P.C.C. organized special forums on socialist modernization, the socialist legal system, the basic rights and obligations of the citizens, and nationality and religious affairs. Many valuable ideas and proposals were put forward at these forums. The National Committee also drafted a new constitution for the C.P.P.C.C.

Hu Ziang said the C.P.P.C.C. also organized professionals among its members to make investigations into certain special subjects in various areas. The proposals they tabled on the basis of their findings include ways of improving the living and working conditions of middle-aged intellectuals whose workload is heavy, measures for protecting cities of historical and cultural significance and scenic sites, strengthening physical education in middle and primary schools and controlling hepatitis. These proposals received much attention from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and government departments concerned.

The C.P.P.C.C. has also helped the growth of education by encouraging the running of non-governmental schools. It called a meeting of leaders of the democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and the China Vocational Education Society to discuss the issue. As a result, some 600 spare-time schools with a total enrollment of 100,000 have been set up by democratic parties and people's organizations.

This is in line with the government policy of encouraging people's organizations and other institutions to run spare-time schools and special courses in order to train qualified professions as rapidly as possible.

Hu Ziang said the C.P.P.C.C. has done a lot of work for the reunification of the country including Taiwan. The C.P.P.C.C. has also helped departments concerned and local governments improve the living and working conditions of compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, dependents of overseas Chinese and people who are now in Taiwan, and former Kuomintang personnel who have crossed over.

The C.P.P.C.C. sent a top-level delegation to visit Japan last year, invited Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese prime minister, to speak to the C.P.P.C.C., and received 50 other foreign statesmen, visitors and journalists.

A special committee under the C.P.P.C.C. has in the past year collected and solicited 1,400 articles and documents of historical and cultural interest, which run to a total of some 14 million words, and reprinted more than 30 books and journals of a similar nature, Hu Ziang said.

On the C.P.P.C.C.'s future tasks, Hu Ziang said it will work with other departments concerned to create conditions that will enable intellectuals to play a greater role in China's modernization program. It will keep closer contacts with people from various walks of life and hold consultations on matters relating to cardinal government policies, the nation's political, economic and social life and other questions of major importance. It will also exercise democratic supervision through proposals and criticisms and help state organs improve their work and raise their efficiency.

He said the C.P.P.C.C. will strengthen ties and solidarity with compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, strive to establish ties with people of various walks of life in Taiwan, and make new contributions to the great cause of reunifying the motherland. It will carry out people-to-people diplomacy so as to promote and enhance unity and friendship between the Chinese people and people of other lands, Hu Ziang said.

## Liu Lantao on Constitution

OW260239 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The following is the text of the explanation of the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution made by Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the CPPCC Constitutional Revision Committee, at the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee:

Explanation of the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution by Liu Lantao on 24 November 1982.

Chairman, vice chairmen, members of the CPPCC National Committee:

Entrusted by Chairman Deng Xiaoping and on behalf of the CPPCC Constitutional Revision Committee, I am going to explain the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution.

The CPPCC had two constitutions before; one was adopted in 1954 and the other in 1978. The draft of the revised CPPCC constitution that has been presented to you for examination now is the third constitution of the CPPCC. The constitution adopted in 1978 was formulated by the First Plenary Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee after the crushing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique. This constitution played a positive role in reinstating and developing the work of the CPPCC. However, under the influence of the left guiding ideology, some of its contents still followed the erroneous theory and wording of the Cultural Revolution. Following the tremendous changes in the political, economic, cultural and other fields in our country brought about after the crushing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, and particularly after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPPCC's organizational work and operation also underwent great changes. The work of the united front and the CPPCC entered into a new historical period of development. For this reason, the CPPCC felt that its constitution must reflect the new situation and tasks so that its work would better suit the needs in the new stage. In view of this situation, the Third Session of the CPPCC National Committee decided in September 1980 to revise the CPPCC constitution and formed the CPPCC Constitutional Revision Committee with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as its chairman and Liu Lantao, Zhu Yunshan (deceased), Shi Liang and Hu Juewen as its vice chairmen. Shortly afterward, the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee held its first meeting, during which Chairman Deng Xiaoping explicitly set forth the principles and tasks in revising the CPPCC constitution. That meeting also decided to set up a Secretariat to take charge of the day-to-day affairs of revising the constitution.

In June 1982 the CPPCC Constitutional Revision Committee held its second meeting, during which the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution was discussed and adopted. In July the same year the 19th Meeting of the 5th CPPCC National Committee adopted a resolution to hand over the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution to all the members of the CPPCC National Committee and various local CPPCC committees as well as various democratic parties and mass organizations for their review and to request their opinions on the revision. The work of soliciting opinions was extensively carried out throughout the nation from July through September. It was unprecedented in CPPCC history, considering the great number of people of various sectors participating in the review of the draft. While it was an extensive discussion of the CPPCC constitution, it was also a restudy of the party's unified front theory and policies. Seen from the situation of the discussion, everyone basically supported the draft. They maintained that the draft was reflected the party's principles and policies set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, eliminated the erroneous left theory and wording in the 1978 constitution, summed up the CPPCC's basic experiences gained from its work of over 30 years, and reflected the requirements for the united front and the CPPCC during the new historical stage of development. At the same time, they also put forward many fine opinions about the revision.

In the light of these opinions and under the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, the CPPCC Constitutional Revision Committee's 3d and 4th sessions held in mid-November made the final revision and additions to the draft. The final draft has now been presented for your review.

I would now like to make a concise explanation of certain major issues in the draft.

First, the nature of the CPPCC. In the course of revising the CPPCC constitution, the nature of the CPPCC was everyone's concern. After the discussion, it was unanimously ascertained that the state's supreme power must be exercised in a unified manner by the NPC and that the CPPCC is a united front organization under CPC leadership.

Our country's patriotic united front was formed and developed in the protracted process of revolution and construction. In the course of the new historical period, the number of united front targets has kept on increasing, not decreasing, and the scope of united front work has become increasingly broader, not narrower. The united front is still an important and vital magic weapon with which the people of our country will fight in unity to construct and unify their motherland. In view of our long historical experience and the necessity of the united front in the new period, the CPPCC will continue to be a highly effective organization for consolidating and developing the patriotic united front.

In its general program, the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution has clearly defined the nature of the CPPCC as a united front organization. It must be emphatically pointed out here that the stipulations concerning the CPPCC's nature in the draft of the CPPCC constitution are entirely identical with the relevant elaborations in the preamble of the draft of the revised PRC constitution. This is the first time that the CPPCC's nature, status and functions have been stipulated in explicit terms in the state's cardinal law. This will have important guiding significance and far-reaching influence on our country's united front and CPPCC operations.

Second, the CPPCC's tasks. It was pointed out in the report of the CPC Central Committee adopted at the 12th CPC National Congress: The general task of the CPC in the new historical period is to unite the people of all our nationalities in working hard and self-reliantly in achieving step by step the modernization of our industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology and in making China a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist country. The report added: We shall pursue the great aim of reunifying the motherland, and we shall carry on the struggle against hegemonism in defense of world peace. It continued: In the next 5 years, we should strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, in the standards of social conduct and in the style of the party.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress: In a long period to come, we must diligently do the following four things: restructure the state administration and the economic setup, build a socialist spiritual civilization, strike at criminal activities in the economic and other fields that undermine socialism, and rectify party style and consolidate the party organization.

The CPPCC will do its utmost and, guided by the four cardinal principles, continue to consolidate and expand the patriotic united front and work hard to accomplish the above-mentioned four tasks and create a new situation of socialist modernization. In this regard, explicit terms have been stipulated in the general program and general principles of work of the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution in accordance with the CPPCC's specific conditions and its previous experience.

The 12th CPC National Congress clearly pointed out: While working for a high level of material civilization, we must strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization.

We must emphasize here that with regard to building a spiritual civilization, the CPPCC must fully understand and use its favorable conditions and do a good job in this regard with great enthusiasm and initiative. On cultural construction, the CPPCC should resort to all possible means to bring the CPPCC members' specializations and role into play since the overwhelming majority of CPPCC members are intellectuals. On ideological construction, a great number of CPPCC members should make use of their rich experiences to set an example for other people and educate other people. When these conditions have been fully utilized, the CPPCC can make still greater contributions to the building of a socialist spiritual civilization.

Third, political consultations and democratic supervision. According to historical experience, the principal functions of the CPPCC are conducting political consultations regarding the major policies of the state and important local affairs as well as matters concerning the people's livelihood and relations within the united front and exercising democratic supervision by way of making suggestions and criticisms.

Political consultations within united front organizations are an important means by which the Chinese people develop socialist democracy under CPC leadership -- a fine tradition in China's political life. The plenary sessions of the CPPCC National Committee and all CPPCC local committees, the sessions of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee and all other meetings are important ways to conduct political consultations. Members of the CPPCC committees at all levels are also invited to attend the NPC sessions at the corresponding levels and the related sessions of the NPC Standing Committee as observers and participate in the discussion of important issues concerning state and local affairs. This has been carried out for years and has produced very good results. The trend of developments shows that the channels of political consultations will gradually increase while the content of consultations will also become increasingly richer.

The pooling of wisdom through earnest consultations can help the CPC and the government uphold truth and rectify errors in their work, help readjust the relations between all aspects of the united front and help mobilize the initiative of all quarters to work with one heart and one mind and run the country well. It can help the masses grasp the policies and laws of the state and translate them into the material force of socialist modernization.

The CPPCC, all democratic parties, mass bodies and personages in all fields can exercise supervision by way of making suggestions and criticisms on state affairs. This is also a fine tradition in China's political life. This supervision is different from that of the people's congress. The kind of supervision exercised by the people's congress using state power has a legal binding force, whereas supervision by the CPPCC is a kind of democratic supervision which is not of the nature of state power and therefore does not have that binding force. With regard to the guarantee of exercising state power, the people's congress is fundamentally different from the CPPCC. However, in terms of building a high level of socialist democracy, this difference can make the two organizations supplement each other.

The basic form of the CPPCC's democratic supervision is making suggestions and criticisms. Its constructive purpose is to help state organs improve their work, raise their efficiency and get rid of bureaucracy. If the CPPCC organizations at all levels seriously conduct investigation and study and make constructive suggestions and pertinent criticisms accordingly, they will certainly play very well their active role of democratic supervision and will be welcomed and supported by state organs and organizations concerned.

Fourth, the principle of voluntarism in study. To mobilize and organize the people to study has always been the CPPCC's important work.

In order to carry out socialist modernization, a magnificent cause unprecedented in China's history, we must have a very rich, modern knowledge of culture and science. We especially need correct advanced ideology to guide us and to succeed. Therefore, we advocate studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. However, we must adopt the principle of voluntarism when organizing the people to study. We must not force people to study; if we do, we will not be able to achieve any practical results.

It is necessary to develop the fine study style of integrating theory with practice, emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, upholding the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and making sure not to seize on other's faults, not to slap labels on people and not to wield the big stick.

Fifth, the relations between CPPCC organizations at all levels. All constitutions in the past stipulated that the relationship between the higher organization and the lower one should be that of guidance. All CPPCC local committees must observe and fulfill CPPCC National Committee resolutions of countrywide nature, and lower CPPCC local committees must observe and fulfill higher CPPCC local committee resolutions of local nature. Aside from that, the relationship of leaders and followers between the CPPCC organizations does not exist. The draft of the revised CPPCC constitution also sums up our past experience and makes stipulations on how the higher and lower CPPCC organizations can strengthen their ties so as to bring the role of guidance of higher organizations to lower ones into full play. This not only shows the political unity of CPPCC organizations at all levels but also helps local CPPCC committees at all levels do their work in line with local conditions independently and dutifully.

Sixth, the Chairman's Council. Along with the development of the situation, the CPPCC's work has become increasingly heavy. The Standing Committee which is in charge of CPPCC affairs cannot hold meetings often to do the work because it has a relatively large membership. In order to strengthen the leadership over important day-to-day work, the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution stipulates that the chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee and the CPPCC local committees should be in charge of the Standing Committees' work and that the chairman, vice chairmen and secretary general should form the Chairman's Council to handle the Standing Committee's important day-to-day work. This practice has actually existed for some time. It is now systematized to implement democratic centralism and bring the role of collective leadership into full play.

Seventh, the establishment of local committees. Generally speaking, the CPPCC organizations are developing in China as a whole. However, we should determine whether a CPPCC organization is or is not set up in line with local conditions. The draft of the revised CPPCC constitution stipulates that all autonomous prefectures, municipalities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government, counties, autonomous counties and districts under the jurisdiction of the municipal government should set up CPPCC local committees if necessary. Compared with the stipulations in the 1978 CPPCC constitution, the draft has shown tremendous progress in guiding ideology. It meets the needs of the continuous development of the present patriotic united front and is therefore appropriate.

All members: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution has, under the guidance of the line, principles and policies laid down at the 12th CPC Congress and on the basis of the CPPCC's historical experience, incorporated a wide range of opinions and suggestions from all sides. Therefore, it may be called a product of integrating the party's line, principles and policies, particularly the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, with the concrete practice of the CPPCC. It is also the crystallization of the collective wisdom within the united front.

Personally founded by Chairman Mao Zedong and Chairman Zhou Enlai, the CPPCC traversed its glorious course under their leadership. Chairman Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai took great pains to develop the CPPCC. Their imperishable contributions will always be cherished and are worth learning from. After discussion and approval by this plenary session, the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution will be the third CPPCC constitution. It will certainly play an important role in creating the new situation in the work of the CPPCC in the new historical period and prepare the way for the successful opening of the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee.

I submit the above explanation to the session for discussion.

NIE RONGZHEN PRAISES FRONTIER SOLDIERS

OW240429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Nov (XINHUA) -- Nie Rongzhen, vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, expressed cordial regards and respect to the vast numbers of commanders and fighters guarding the motherland's islands and frontiers. He praised them as the most lovable people.

On 20 November, after watching the PLA General Logistics Department's videotapes of its investigation of the PLA units on the frontiers and islands, Comrade Nie Rongzhen wrote a letter to Hong Xuezhi, director of the PLA General Logistics Department, and Wang Ping, political commissar, praising the department's investigation. He wrote: You have done a tremendous thing in sending so many cadres to travel thousands of li on a difficult journey to visit the vast numbers of commanders and fighters guarding the frontiers and islands of the motherland.

Nie Rongzhen said: The life of cadres and fighters guarding the frontiers and islands is extremely difficult. Seeing that they fought and lived in such a difficult environment and dedicated their youth and strength for the security of the motherland, I was deeply moved. They are the most lovable persons.

He said: Our leadership at all levels should show concern for the difficulties of the cadres and fighters on the frontiers and islands and should do what they can to help them resolve their difficulties.

During the department's investigation tours, the commanders and fighters' moving deeds in overcoming difficulties and guarding the frontiers and islands, as well as the true picture of all aspects of their life -- clothing, food, housing, transportation, lighting, water, rescue and treatment of the wounded and the sick, cultural life, logistic training and farm and sideline production -- and the difficulties they faced were recorded and reported to the leading comrades of the Military Commission. In accordance with the instruction of the leading comrades of the Military Commission, the General Logistics Department has appropriated a special fund and is proceeding to resolve the over 5,000 big and small problems reported during the investigation.

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